

用配点法求解四边搁支板的弯曲问题*

刘大泉 黄炎

(国防科技大学航天技术系 长沙 410073)

摘要 根据弹性薄板微分方程的一般解和边界条件的配点法来求四边搁支板的弯曲问题,并以对称荷载作用下的正方形板为例进行了分析计算。

关键词 搁支板; 弯曲

分类号 O343.9

四边搁支板是指板的四边自由搁支在刚性支座上,支座只能承受压力而不能承受拉力。当板承受荷载时,板的一部分边界受到支座压力,即其挠度为零,而另一部分边界翘起,即其等效剪力为零。李定坤^[1]就均布荷载的情形证明了板边与支座之间的接触状态是稳定的,提出用有限个等间距设置的单面点支座来代替单面线支座,将所讨论的问题转化为求解凸二次规划问题,同时采用付里叶级数解的迭加法来表达板的挠度,求解过程比较复杂。本文根据弹性薄板微分方程的一般解,将边界条件用满足边界有限个点的方法来求解,方法简单明了,计算方便容易。

1 四边搁支板的一般解

弹性薄板弯曲的微分方程为

$$\frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^4} + 2 \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial y^4} = \frac{q}{D} \quad (1)$$

式中 w 为板的挠度, D 为抗弯刚度, q 为荷载集度。如图1所示,满足任意荷载作用下,四边以及四角为任意边界条件的矩形板弹性弯曲的一般解可取为^[2]

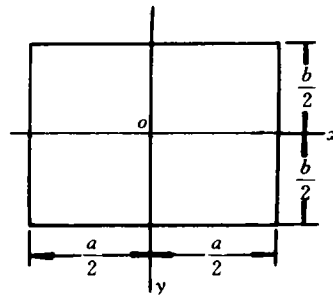


图1 坐标位置图

$$\begin{aligned} w = & \sum_m (A_m \operatorname{sh} \alpha y + B_m \operatorname{ch} \alpha y + C_m \alpha y \operatorname{ch} \alpha y + D_m \alpha y \operatorname{sh} \alpha y) \cos \alpha x / \operatorname{ch} \frac{\alpha b}{2} \\ & + \sum_n (E_n \operatorname{sh} \beta x + F_n \operatorname{ch} \beta x + G_n \beta x \operatorname{ch} \beta x + H_n \beta x \operatorname{sh} \beta x) \cos \beta y / \operatorname{ch} \frac{\beta a}{2} \\ & + a_{00} + a_{10} \frac{x}{a} + a_{01} \frac{y}{b} + a_{11} \frac{xy}{ab} + a_{20} \frac{x^2}{a^2} + a_{02} \frac{y^2}{b^2} + a_{21} \frac{x^2 y}{a^2 b} \end{aligned}$$

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$$+ a_{12} \frac{xy^2}{ab^2} + a_{30} \frac{x^2}{a^2} + a_{03} \frac{y^3}{b^3} + a_{31} \frac{x^3y}{a^3b} + a_{13} \frac{xy^3}{ab^3} + w_q \quad (2)$$

式中, $\alpha = \frac{m\pi}{a}, m = 1, 2, \dots, \beta = \frac{n\pi}{b}, n = 1, 2, \dots$

w_q 为方程(1)的任一特解。对于四边搁支的板, 其边界弯矩恒等于零, 因而有边界条件和角点条件分别为

$$(M_x)_{x=\pm\frac{a}{2}} = 0, (M_y)_{y=\pm\frac{b}{2}} = 0 \quad (3)$$

$$M_x(\pm\frac{a}{2}, \pm\frac{b}{2}) = 0, M_y(\pm\frac{a}{2}, \pm\frac{b}{2}) = 0 \quad (4)$$

式中弯矩 M_x 和 M_y 分别为

$$M_x = -D \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \mu \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} \right), M_y = -D \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} + \mu \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} \right)$$

μ 为泊松比。如取 w_q 为相同荷载的四边简支的解, 则将(2)式分别代入(3)式和(4)式, 首先由(4)式可得

$$a_{20} = a_{02} = a_{21} = a_{12} = a_{30} = a_{03} = a_{31} = a_{13} = 0 \quad (5)$$

再由(3)式可得

$$\left. \begin{aligned} A_m &= -C_m \left(\frac{ab}{2} \operatorname{th} \frac{ab}{2} + \frac{2}{1-\mu} \right), B_m = -D_m \left(\frac{ab}{2} \operatorname{th} \frac{ab}{2} + \frac{2}{1-\mu} \right) \\ E_n &= -G_n \left(\frac{\beta a}{2} \operatorname{th} \frac{\beta a}{2} + \frac{2}{1-\mu} \right), F_n = -H_n \left(\frac{\beta a}{2} \operatorname{th} \frac{\beta a}{2} + \frac{2}{1-\mu} \right) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (6)$$

m 和 n 仅取奇数值。将(5)式和(6)式代入(2)式即为满足任意荷载的四边搁支板的一般解。

2 边界条件的配点法

(2)式中的积分常数, 由边界条件来决定。采用配点法, 将边界等分为有限个点, 每个点应满足边界条件。为简单起见, 设四边搁支板的荷载对坐标轴是对称的, 仅取板长的四分之一, 如图2所示, 沿边界 $x = \frac{a}{2}, y = \frac{jb}{2J}, j=1, 2, \dots, J$, 沿边界 $y = \frac{b}{2}, x = \frac{ia}{2I}, i=1, 2, \dots,$

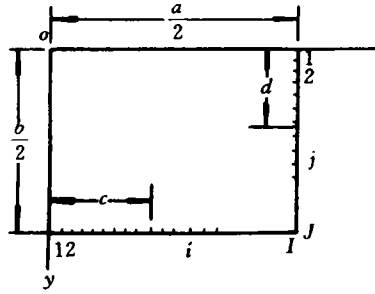


图2 配点位置图

1. 由于对称应有

$$(w)_{x=\frac{a}{2}} = (w)_{x=-\frac{a}{2}}, (w)_{y=\frac{b}{2}} = (w)_{y=-\frac{b}{2}} \quad (7)$$

$$w(\frac{a}{2}, \frac{b}{2}) = w(-\frac{a}{2}, \frac{b}{2}) = w(\frac{a}{2}, -\frac{b}{2}) = w(-\frac{a}{2}, -\frac{b}{2}) \quad (8)$$

在常见荷载作用的情形下, 板两边靠近中间的一部分边界与支座接触, 因而有

$$w(\frac{a}{2}, 0) = 0, w(0, \frac{b}{2}) = 0 \quad (9)$$

$$w(\frac{a}{2}, 0 < y < d) = 0, w(0 < x < c, \frac{b}{2}) = 0 \quad (10)$$

$$V_x(\frac{a}{2}, 0 \leq y \leq d) < 0, V_y(0 \leq x \leq c, \frac{b}{2}) < 0 \quad (11)$$

式中 c 和 d 为分界点, 等效剪力 V_x 和 V_y 分别为

$$V_x = -D \left[\frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial x^3} + (2 - \mu) \frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial x \partial y^2} \right]; V_y = -D \left[\frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial y^3} + (2 - \mu) \frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial x^2 \partial y} \right]$$

另外，板两边靠近板角的一部分边界以及板角翘起，因而有

$$V_x \left(\frac{a}{2}, d < y < \frac{b}{2} \right) = 0, V_x \left(c < x < \frac{a}{2}, \frac{b}{2} \right) = 0 \quad (12)$$

$$w \left(\frac{a}{2}, d < y < \frac{b}{2} \right) < 0, w \left(c < x < \frac{a}{2}, \frac{b}{2} \right) < 0 \quad (13)$$

$$R \left(\frac{a}{2}, \frac{b}{2} \right) = 0 \quad (14)$$

式中角点反力为， $R = -2(1 - \mu)D \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y}$

对于正方形板，且荷载对板的对角线 $x = y$ 亦为对称，还应有

$$(w)_{x=\frac{a}{2}} = (w)_{y=\frac{b}{2}} \quad (15)$$

将(2)式代入(7)式至(9)式，并注意到(5)式和(6)式可得

$$A_m = C_m = E_n = G_n = a_{10} = a_{01} = a_{11} = 0$$

$$a_{00} = \frac{2}{1 - \mu} \sum_m D_m = \frac{2}{1 - \mu} \sum_n H_n$$

由此得对称情况下的一般解为

$$\begin{aligned} w = & \sum_m D_m \left[\alpha y \operatorname{sh} \alpha y - \left(\frac{ab}{2} \operatorname{th} \frac{ab}{2} + \frac{2}{1 - \mu} \right) \operatorname{ch} \alpha y \right] \cos \alpha x / \operatorname{ch} \frac{ab}{2} \\ & + \sum_n H_n \left[\beta x \operatorname{sh} \beta x - \left(\frac{\beta a}{2} \operatorname{th} \frac{\beta b}{2} + \frac{2}{1 - \mu} \right) \operatorname{ch} \beta x \right] \cos \beta y / \operatorname{ch} \frac{\beta a}{2} \\ & + \frac{2}{1 - \mu} \sum_m D_m + w_q \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

将上式代入(10)式至(14)式可得

$$(w)_{x=\frac{a}{2}} = \frac{2}{1 - \mu} \sum_n H_n (1 - \cos \beta y) \begin{cases} = 0, & \text{当 } 0 < y < d \\ < 0, & \text{当 } d < y < b/2 \end{cases} \quad (17)$$

$$(w)_{y=\frac{b}{2}} = \frac{2}{1 - \mu} \sum_m D_m (1 - \cos \alpha x) \begin{cases} = 0, & \text{当 } 0 < x < c \\ < 0, & \text{当 } c < x < a/2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (V_x)_{x=\frac{a}{2}} = & -D \left\{ \sum_m D_m \alpha^3 (1 - \mu) \left[\left(\frac{ab}{2} \operatorname{th} \frac{ab}{2} - 2 \right) \operatorname{ch} \alpha y - \alpha y \operatorname{sh} \alpha y \right] \sin \frac{m\pi}{2} / \operatorname{ch} \frac{ab}{2} \right. \\ & \left. + \sum_n H_n \beta^3 \left[(3 + \mu) \operatorname{th} \frac{\beta a}{2} - (1 - \mu) \frac{\beta a}{2} / \operatorname{ch}^2 \frac{\beta a}{2} \right] \cos \beta y \right\} \\ & + (V_{xq})_{x=\frac{a}{2}} \begin{cases} = 0, & \text{当 } d < y < b/2 \\ < 0, & \text{当 } 0 < y < d \end{cases} \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (V_y)_{y=\frac{b}{2}} = & -D \left\{ \sum_n H_n \beta^3 (1 - \mu) \left[\left(\frac{\beta a}{2} \operatorname{th} \frac{\beta a}{2} - 2 \right) \operatorname{ch} \beta x - \beta x \operatorname{sh} \beta x \right] \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} / \operatorname{ch} \frac{\beta a}{2} \right. \\ & \left. + \sum_m D_m \alpha^3 \left[(3 + \mu) \operatorname{th} \frac{\alpha b}{2} - (1 - \mu) \frac{\alpha b}{2} / \operatorname{ch}^2 \frac{\alpha b}{2} \right] \cos \alpha x \right\} \\ & + (V_{yq})_{y=\frac{b}{2}} \begin{cases} = 0, & \text{当 } c < x < a/2 \\ < 0, & \text{当 } 0 < x < c \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$$R \left(\frac{a}{2}, \frac{b}{2} \right) = -D \left\{ \sum_m D_m \alpha^2 \left[2(1 + \mu) \operatorname{th} \frac{ab}{2} - (1 - \mu) ab / \operatorname{ch}^2 \frac{ab}{2} \right] \sin \frac{m\pi}{2} \right.$$

$$+ \sum_n H_n \beta^2 \left[2(1 + \mu) \operatorname{th} \frac{\beta a}{2} - (1 - \mu) \beta a / \operatorname{ch}^2 \frac{\beta a}{2} \right] \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} + R_{q(\frac{a}{2}, \frac{b}{2})} = 0 \quad (19)$$

3 正方形板的分析计算

板为正方形时, $a=b$, $c=d$, 取 m 和 n 的项数相等且等于 $I=J$, 由(15)式可得

$$H_n = D_n$$

容易看出, 只需根据一个边界上的配点来计算。下面对三种荷载来进行分析:

(1) 均布荷载时, q 为常数。四边简支的解为^[3] (n 仅取奇数值)

$$w_q = \sum_n \frac{2q}{D\beta^5} \left\{ 2 + \left[\beta x \operatorname{sh} \beta x - \left(\frac{\beta a}{2} \operatorname{th} \frac{\beta a}{2} + 2 \right) \operatorname{ch} \beta x \right] / \operatorname{ch} \frac{\beta a}{2} \right\} \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} \cos \beta y$$

$$(V_{,q})_{x=\frac{a}{2}} = - \sum_n \frac{2q}{b\beta^2} \left[(3 - \mu) \operatorname{th} \frac{\beta a}{2} - (1 - \mu) \frac{\beta a}{2} / \operatorname{ch}^2 \frac{\beta a}{2} \right] \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} \cos \beta y$$

$$R_{q(\frac{a}{2}, \frac{b}{2})} = - \sum_n \frac{4(1 - \mu)q}{b\beta^3} \left(\operatorname{th} \frac{\beta a}{2} - \frac{\beta a}{2} / \operatorname{ch}^2 \frac{\beta a}{2} \right)$$

将以上二式代入(18)式和(19)式, 则由(17)式至(19)式的三个等于零的等式可得

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_m D_m \left(1 - \cos \frac{m\pi j}{2J} \right) &= 0, \quad (j = 1, 2, \dots, j_0) \\ \sum_m D_m (m\pi)^3 \left\{ \left[\left(\frac{m\pi}{2} \operatorname{th} \frac{m\pi}{2} - 2 \right) \operatorname{ch} \frac{m\pi j}{2J} - \frac{m\pi j}{2J} \operatorname{sh} \frac{m\pi j}{2J} \right] (-1)^{\frac{m-1}{2}} / \operatorname{ch} \frac{m\pi}{2} \right. \\ &+ \left. \left(\frac{3 - \mu}{1 - \mu} \operatorname{th} \frac{m\pi}{2} - \frac{m\pi}{2} / \operatorname{ch}^2 \frac{m\pi}{2} \right) \cos \frac{m\pi j}{2J} \right\} = - \sum_m \frac{2qa^4}{D(m\pi)^2} \left(\frac{3 - \mu}{1 - \mu} \operatorname{th} \frac{m\pi}{2} \right. \\ &- \left. \frac{m\pi}{2} / \operatorname{ch}^2 \frac{m\pi}{2} \right) (-1)^{\frac{m-1}{2}} \cos \frac{m\pi j}{2J}, \quad (j = j_0 + 1, j_0 + 2, \dots, J - 1) \\ \sum_m D_m (m\pi)^2 \left(\frac{1 + \mu}{1 - \mu} \operatorname{th} \frac{m\pi}{2} - \frac{m\pi}{2} / \operatorname{ch}^2 \frac{m\pi}{2} \right) &(-1)^{\frac{m-1}{2}} \\ &= - \sum_m \frac{qa^4}{D(m\pi)^3} \left(\operatorname{th} \frac{m\pi}{2} - \frac{m\pi}{2} / \operatorname{ch}^2 \frac{m\pi}{2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

式中 $j_0 < \frac{2Ja}{b} < j_0 + 1$. 采用试算法, 选取 j_0 等于一系列整数, 将 j_0 代入以上三组方程式可解出 D_m , 然后代入相应的二组不等式, 即(17)式和(18)式的二个小于零的不等式, 根据弹性力学的解答唯一性定理, 仅有一个 j_0 能满足二组不等式即为所求。板的最大挠度和最大弯矩在板的中点:

$$w_{\max} = w_{q(0,0)} = \sum_m D_m \left[\frac{2}{1 - \mu} \left(1 - \frac{2}{\operatorname{ch} \frac{m\pi}{2}} \right) - \operatorname{th} \frac{m}{2} \frac{m\pi}{\operatorname{ch} \frac{m\pi}{2}} \right] + w_{q(0,0)}$$

$$M_{\max} = M_{z(0,0)} = -D \sum_m D_m 2(1 + \mu) \alpha^2 / \operatorname{ch} \frac{m\pi}{2} + M_{z,q(0,0)}$$

$$\text{式中 } w_{q(0,0)} = \frac{qa^4}{D} \left[\frac{5}{384} - \sum_m \frac{m\pi \operatorname{th} \frac{m\pi}{2} + 4}{(m\pi)^5 \operatorname{ch} \frac{m\pi}{2}} (-1)^{\frac{m-1}{2}} \right]$$

$$M_{xy(0,0)} = qa^2(1 + \mu) \left[\frac{1}{16} - \sum_n \frac{2}{(m\pi)^3 \operatorname{ch} \frac{m\pi}{2}} (-1)^{\frac{n-1}{2}} \right]$$

取 $\mu=0.3$, $J=36$, 经过试算得出 $j_0=17$, 板中点的挠度和弯矩分别为 $w_{(0,0)}=0.00440 \frac{qa^4}{D}$, $M_{x(0,0)}=0.0511qa^2$. 文献[1]的结果是 $w_{(0,0)}=0.00438 \frac{qa^4}{D}$, $M_{x(0,0)}=0.0509qa^2$. 二者相差无几. 由(17)式和(18)式可得板沿边界 $x=a/2$, $0 < y < d$ 各点的压力和 $d < y < b/2$ 各点的挠度分别见表1和表2. 从表1中可以看出, 板边中间一带的压力接近均匀, 但靠近分界点 ($j=16$) 压力突然很大, 说明有明显的应力集中现象.

表1 板沿边界 $x=a/2$, $0 < y < d$ 各点的压力

j	1-9	11	13	15	16	17
$-V_x \times 10^2 / qa$	45	46	48	50	116	47

表2 板沿边界 $x=a/2$, $d < y < b/2$ 各点的挠度

j	18	21	24	27	30	33	36
$-w \times 10^3 / \frac{qa^4}{D}$	0.14	2.8	9.9	22	39	59	84

(2) 集中荷载 P 作用在板的中点, 四边简支解为^[4]

$$w_q = \frac{P}{2Db\beta^3} \sum_n \left[\left(\frac{\beta a}{2} \operatorname{th} \frac{\beta a}{2} + 1 \right) \operatorname{sh} \beta \left(\frac{a}{2} - x \right) - \beta \left(\frac{a}{2} - x \right) \operatorname{ch} \beta \left(\frac{a}{2} - x \right) \right] \cos \beta y / \operatorname{ch} \frac{\beta a}{2}$$

n 仅取奇数值

$$(V_{xy})_{x=\frac{a}{2}} = - \sum_n \frac{P}{b} \left[1 + (1 - \mu) \frac{\beta a}{4} \operatorname{th} \frac{\beta a}{2} \right] \cos \beta y / \operatorname{ch} \frac{\beta a}{2}$$

$$R_v \left(\frac{a}{2}, \frac{b}{2} \right) = - \sum_n P \frac{1 - \mu}{2} \operatorname{th} \frac{\beta a}{2} \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} / \operatorname{ch} \frac{\beta a}{2}$$

$$w_{q(0,0)} = \sum_n \frac{P}{2Db\beta^2} \left(\operatorname{th} \frac{\beta a}{2} - \frac{\beta a}{2} / \operatorname{ch}^2 \frac{\beta a}{2} \right)$$

取 $\mu=0.3$, $J=36$, 用同样的方法求得 $j_0=7$, 板中点的挠度 $w_{(0,0)}=0.0129 \frac{pa^2}{D}$, 四边简支时 $w_{(0,0)}=0.0116 \frac{pa^2}{D}$. 板边的压力和挠度见表3和表4. 从表3中可以看出, 板和支座接触的长度是不大的.

表3 板沿边界 $x=a/2$, $0 < y < d$ 各点的压力

j	1	3	5	6	7
$-V_x \times 10^2 a / p$	92	96	107	193	151

表4 板沿边界 $x=a/2$, $d < y < b/2$ 各点的挠度

j	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36
$-w_x \times 10^4 / \frac{pa^2}{D}$	0.02	0.87	3.4	7.9	14	22	31	41

(3) 分布荷载 $q = p \cos \frac{\pi x}{a} \cos \frac{\pi y}{a}$. 令 $w_q = A \cos \frac{\pi x}{a} \cos \frac{\pi y}{a}$, 代入(1)式容易求得 $A =$

$$\frac{pa^4}{4\pi^4 D}, \text{ 即}$$

$$w_q = \frac{pa^4}{D4\pi^4} \cos \frac{\pi x}{a} \cos \frac{\pi y}{a}; (V_{xq})_{x=\frac{a}{2}} = -\frac{qa(3-\mu)}{4\pi} \cos \frac{\pi y}{a}$$

$$R_{x(\frac{a}{2}, \frac{b}{2})} = -\frac{pa^2(1-\mu)}{2\pi^2}; w_{q(0,0)} = \frac{pa^4}{4\pi^4 D}; M_{xq(0,0)} = \frac{pa^2(1+\mu)}{4\pi^2}$$

取 $\mu=0.3, J=36$, 求得 $j_0=11$, 板中点的挠度和弯矩为 $w_{(0,0)}=0.00287 \frac{pa^4}{D}$, $M_{x(0,0)}$

$=0.0342pa^2$. 四边简支时, $w_{(0,0)}=0.00257 \frac{pa^4}{D}$, $M_{x(0,0)}=0.0329pa^2$. 板边的压力和挠度见表 5 和表 6. 从表中可以看出, 由于荷载分布的情况介乎均布荷载和集中荷载之间, 因而板边的接触长度也介乎二者之间.

表 5 板沿边界 $x=a/2, 0<y<d$ 各点的压力

j	1~5	7	9	10	11
$-V_x \times 10^2 / pa$	26	28	32	48	54

表 6 板沿边界 $x=a/2, d<y<b/2$ 各点的挠度

j	12	16	20	24	28	32	36
$-w \times 10^5 / \frac{pa^4}{D}$	0.05	2.3	9.5	22	39	60	83

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Solving Bending Problem of Rectangular Plates with Rest-on Edges by Distributed Point Method

Liu Daquan Huang Yan

(Department of Astronautics Technology, NUDT, Changsha, 410073)

Abstract

In this paper the bending problem of thin rectangular elastic plates with rest-on edges is solved by general analytical solution of differential equations. The integral constants are determined by boundary conditions of the distributed point method. The square plates loaded symmetrically have been exemplified for analysis and calculation.

Key words plate with rest-on edges; bending